JULY 17, 1779. THE NUMBER 23.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY DIXON & NICOLSON.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

THE Viſcount D'Arrot, Colonel of infantry, is arrived here with advice, that a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips have taken the forts and eſtabliſhments of the Engliſh at Senegal, on the coaſt of Africa. The following are the particulars of that event:

"The ſquadron under the command of the Marquis De Vaudreuil, arrived before Senegal. It was compoſed of the Fendant, of 74 guns; the Sphinx, of 64; the Reſolution and Nymph frigates; with the corvets the Lunette, L'Epervier, and the Lively.

"The 30th, the Fendant anchored before fort St. Louis, built on an iſland ſo named, protected by an arm of the ſea, and a tongue of land. After exchanging a few ſhot, the commander hoiſted a white flag, and aſked to capitulate. The ſea running high that evening, they were not able to land; but next morning the Duke de Lauzin received the capitulation, which was preſented by the Sieur Robert Stenton, Governour for his Britannick Majeſty. The garriſon were made priſoners of war; and the troops of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty took poſſeſſion of the fort, comptoirs, and other eſtabliſhments on the river, belonging to the Engliſh.

"We found in the fort, 26 braſs cannon, 56 of iron, 10 mortars, and 8 pattereroes.

"The Duc De Lauzin has made every neceſſary deciſion for the evacuation of the iſland of Goree, from whence the garriſon, artillery, and amunition, are to be tranſported to Senegal."

M. de Sartine, Miniſter of the marine department, has wrote the following circular letter to all the Captains of armed veſſels, and privateers, &c.

"Captain Cook, who ſailed from Plymouth in July, 1778, on board the Reſolution in company with the Diſcovery, Capt. Clarke, in order to make ſome diſcoveries on the coaſts, iſlands, and ſeas of Japan and California, being on the point of returning to Europe; and as ſuch diſcoveries are of general utility to all nations, it is the King's pleaſure, that Captain Cook ſhall be treated as a commander of a neutral, and allied power; and that all Captains of armed veſſels, &c. who may meet that famous navigator, ſhall make him acquainted with the King's orders on his behalf; but at the ſame time, let him know, that, on his part, he muſt refrain from all hoſtilities."

LONDON, APRIL 22.

SIR Joſeph York, the Engliſh Ambaſſadour at the Hague, has preſented a very ſpirited memorial to the States General of the United Provinces, in the name of his maſter the King of Great Britain, wherein he repreſents to their High Mightineſſes the evil conſequences of the negociation carrying on between them and France, "for the protection to be given to the tranſportation of all ſorts of naval ſtores, and the danger to which they will expoſe themſelves by liſtening to propoſals which will oblige them to infringe a neutrality which they have ſo often declared they wiſhed to ſupport, and which at once attack their independence, ſap the baſis of their government, and threaten nothing leſs than their diſunion. At the ſame time that the end of all theſe intrigues is manifeſtly deſigned to cauſe the republick to quarrel with the King, and to bring on a war between their High Mightineſſes and Great Britain, under the ſeducing pretence of a perfect neutrality and the intereſt of trade, of which the King can no longer remain an indifferent ſpectator, and therefore finds himſelf obliged to lay before their High Mightineſſes the danger into which France wiſhes to plunge them.

Sir Joſeph ſubjoins that his Majeſty had ordered him to add, that he cannot depart from the neceſſity he is under of excluding the tranſportation of naval ſtores to the ports of France, and particularly timber, even if they are eſcorted by men of war; and that the example which France has ſet of favouring ſome members of the republick to the detriment of others, ſo directly contrary to the union and independence of their High Mightineſſes, the King hoped never to be obliged to follow, unleſs a condeſcenſion to the views of France obliges him to take that method of making amends to thoſe members of the republick, who are hurt by the partiality of his enemies."

The Ramilles and Terrible men of war paſſed by Falmouth yeſterday with 20 ſail of French Weſt Indiamen

Yeſterday died ſuddenly at his houſe in Dover Street, Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knight, Admiral of the White, maſter of Greenwich hoſpital, and member in the preſent Parliament for Plymouth

The crews of the Ramilles and Terrible men of war will on an average receive 900l. per man, prize money out of the St. Domingo men they have lately taken.

Extract of a letter from Sir Richard Bickerton, *Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip* Terrible, *to Mr.* Stephens, *Secretary of the Admiralty, dated* Spithead, *April* 21.

"Having on the 10th inſtant received intelligence from a ſhip ſpoke with by the Ramilles, of 30 ſail of French merchant ſhips, under convoy of three frigates, homeward bound from Martinique, I hauled cloſe upon a wind that night, in hopes of meeting with them; and the next morning we diſcovered a ſail from our maſt-head, far to windward; being little wind all day, we did not get near them till ſeven in the evening, when the Ramilles fired at and brought three of them too; the frigates then left them, and they ſeparated. I got up with two in the night, which I boarded, and in the morning gave chaſe to two more, which we took. The Ramilles was then at ſome diſtance in chaſe of others, ſome of which ſhe muſt have come up with; but as I have not ſeen her ſince, cannot ſay what number. The remaining part of the convoy were ſo much diſperſed, that they muſt fall a prey to our privateers."

Letters from Gibraltar and Minorca mention, that every thing remained peaceable there, and that the Spaniards had not made any attempts or preparations for committing any acts of hoſtility againſt thoſe places.

A letter from the Hague ſays, that a conteſt, which may have very ſerious conſequences, is now in agitation between the Dutch and Portugueſe in the Eaſt Indies.

It is now no longer a doubt that the Spaniards abſolutely mean to join the French, and act in conjunction with them againſt the forces of Great Britain in all their Weſt India iſlands. For upwards of theſe twelve months paſt the Dons have been ſending ſmall detached ſquadrons, with land forces on board, to reinforce all their territories in thoſe ſeas. In a word, from a perſon of very good intelligence, we have authority to announce, that almoſt the whole navy of Spain, completely victualled and manned, is ready to put to ſea, and that the period is not very diſtant when they will declare themſelves, and act openly with the combined Gallick fleet againſt that of the Engliſh.

Captain Faulknor of the Victory has reſigned, which makes the ſixth naval reſignation within a few days.

A letter received from Paris ſays, twelve Spaniſh ſhips of war are to join the Breſt fleet.

Letters from Bilboa, brought by a ſhip arrived at Falmouth, ſay, that two American privateers have taken and carried in there, in the firſt week of March, two ſhips from Glaſgow, bound to Liſbon, two from Dublin to Liſbon, and three from Corke, bound to the Weſt Indies.

Two of their Majeſties ſons are to be bred to the Church, one for the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, and the other for the primacy of Ireland.

An union with Ireland is on the carpet, planned by Meſſ. Jenkinſon and Welbore Ellis; the King approves it, and the chief of the Iriſh leaders have had it under conſideration; they have made many demands, but none that may not be compromiſed; by this plan Ireland is to be ſubjected to a land tax of 150,000l. a year, and all the other taxes of Great Britain; and in return is to have an abſolutely free trade.

This morning it was currently reported, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour had given notice of his leaving England in a few days, and ordered all his tradeſmen's bills to be immediately diſcharged.

We can aſſure our readers, from the beſt authority, that orders from Ireland for Engliſh goods, to the value of upwards of 100,000l. have been countermanded ſince the firſt of March laſt.

A ſtorm ſeems gathering that portends the moſt diſagreeable conſequences to England, as letters from Elſineur received here, dated the 19th of laſt month, confirm what has been advanced in the papers, of the preparation making by Sweden for fitting out a fleet of obſervation for the protection of their trade in the channel and bay, from what they ſtile the depredations of the Engliſh. The letters add, that it was expected this fleet would paſs the ſound at or about the 10th of April, and would conſiſt of 7 ſhips of the line and 3 frigates; that they were to ſail for the Texel, there to be joined by 10 ſhips of the line and 6 frigates, from the United Provinces of Holland, &c. under ſailing orders for the ſame deſtination. What gives theſe accounts the ſtrongeſt appearance of probability, is the known and prevailing influence of France in the Councils of the Court of Stockholm. It may not be amiſs to acquaint our readers, that theſe advices have been communicated to us by the ſame channel that furniſhed us five weeks ago with an account of the loſs of Senegal, which we communicated to the publick: We hope, however, this intelligence will not be ſo unfortunately verified.

Copy of a letter from a Gentleman of Detroit, *to his friend in* Quebeck, *September*, 1777.

"Yeſterday his Excellency Sir Guy was pleaſed to ſign my paſs a few hours before he ſet out for Montreal, notwithſtanding any oppoſition that might have been made by our Detroit Nero (Lieutenant Governour Hamilton) who you know is now in town here. From what you have heard of his cruel and tyrannical diſpoſition, you muſt be well convinced how unhappy we are under his Government; you know what ſeverity he uſed againſt me unjuſtly, how he has treated Mr. Bentley, and confeſſed to him in preſence of ſeveral witneſſes, that he knew very well his proceedings againſt Mr Bentley were illegal, but that he was above the law; and added, "You may ſue me if you pleaſe, but you will get nothing, government is obliged to ſupport me in what I do;" a very fine confeſſion for a Lieutenant Governour ſet over a free people. You know how he wanted to hurt Mr. Iſaac Williams, and the cruel manner in which he treated Mr Jonas Schindler, ſilverſmith, who after being honourably acquitted by a very reſpectable jury, he ordered to be drummed out of the town; Captain Lord of the 18th regiment, late commandant at the Illinois, and at that time commanding the garriſon at Detroit, ſilenced the drum when it entered into the citadel, in order to paſs out at the weſt gate with the priſoner, and ſaid Lieutenant Governour Hamilton might exerciſe what acts of cruelty and oppreſſion he pleaſed in the town, but that he would ſuffer none in the citadel, and would take care to make ſuch proceedings known to ſome of the firſt men in England: all theſe things are very cruel, but nothing like hanging men. Lieutenant Governour Hamilton, to whom a commiſſion for a juſtice of the peace was ſent up only two or three months ago, which is the firſt that ever was given by proper authority to any one in Detroit, took upon him in the fall, 1775, to nominate and appoint a certain Philip Dejean

(who run away from hence some years ago, and fled to Detroit to screen himself from his creditors) to act as judge on the trial of Joseph Hecker (formerly a furrier in this town) for having killed his brother in law, Monsieur Moran, in a quarrel; he was found guilty, and judge Dejean passed sentence of death upon him, which was approved of by Govenour Hamilton, and put in execution a few days after under a guard of soldiers, who surrounded the gallows whilst he was hanged. In the spring, 1776, they condemned and hanged also Jean Contancinau, a Canadian, for having stolen some money, &c. from his master, and being concerned with a negro wench in attempting to set fire to his master's house. You will readily allow that these criminals deserved death; but how dared Lieutenant Governour Hamilton, and an infamous judge of his own making, take upon them to try them, and execute them without authority? I mentioned all the above circumstances to judge Livius, and to Mr. Monk (the Attorney General) they were much surprised at such rash and unwarranted proceedings, and said Lieutenant Governour Hamilton and his judge, Philip Dejean, were both liable to be prosecuted for murder. I beg you may make those things known in England, that we may be freed from usurpation, tyranny, and oppression.

"I return you my most hearty and sincere thanks, for your very polite and obliged behaviour to me since I first came to this town, and your interesting yourself in such a friendly manner in my behalf with his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, whereof I beg you may be assured I shall always retain the most grateful sense; and am, with much truth and sincerity, dear Sir, your much obliged, and most humble servant."

March 22. Late on Sunday evening a messenger, with despatches, said to be of the greatest importance, arrived at St. James's from Gibraltar, which were directly sent to his Majesty at the Queen's palace.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 26.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Easton, *June* 16, 1779.

"I HAVE to acquaint you, that 4 Indians, of the Stockbridge tribe, arrived here yesterday, and informed General Sullivan, that 400 Indians had joined that party of his division which is gone by the way of Albany."

July 1. By Captain Wilson, who arrived here yesterday, in fourteen day strom the Havanna, we are informed, that Spain had on the 11th of April last, acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.

The Mars ship of war has returned into a safe port, and carried in with her a prize letter of marque ship, valued at 25,000l. sterling.

A person taken in one of the vessels from New York, says, that General Burgoyne lately died at Bath, in England.

The Martinique Gazette of May 3d, has the following articles, viz. It is certain a fleet of merchantmen has arrived at Antigua; it consisted of one hundred and twenty two sail, convoyed by a 50 gun ship and a frigate; but this fleet brought not a single soldier from England: It sailed from Corke the 23d of March; it touched at Barbadoes the 4th of April, and took its course the next day for Antigua, where it arrived on the 18th. The greatest part of these vessels were bound to Jamaica.

BALTIMORE, *June* 29.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *dated June* 24, 1779.

"OUR present situation is truly alarming, and is briefly as follows: A junto early formed in Congress, have, by some means or other, contrived to keep their principal leaders, either actually in the House, or in some of the most important departments; and by acting constantly in concert, have at last brought it about, that a minority, and a small one too, can retard, delay, and even obstruct, every proceeding. The foundation of this junto was laid during the sitting of the first Congress. At that period there were many real grounds, as well as some pretended ones, for suspecting New York, and one or two others of the middle states. This naturally led the northern and southern ones, to unite the more strictly in the measures then pursuing, to obtain the great objects in view. It is not my intention to give you the history of this junto at present, but will only inform you, that for upwards of twelve months past, a club has been formed of certain of the delegates from New England, New Jersey, and this state, and of two or three members from the southward. They meet regularly, debate upon, and adjust the manner of their proceedings; and Congress, at all times, being a fluctuating and changing body, these men, acting in concert, are able to keep back or obstruct any measure whatever, until, by the absence of some members, and the division of others, they can, with a small majority, carry the vote as they please.

"By accident I have had a sight and perusal of Mr. Deane's narrative, and I find that the first thing done by him, after his return, was to inform Congress, that a foreign loan, if early and properly applied for, might be obtained; but that every day's delay rendered it more uncertain and difficult.

"The necessity of our procuring a foreign loan is generally acknowledged; and, as we now experience paper currency to be no real property, but only the representative of money, it seems to be the desire of the people that this measure should be adopted; but already a jealousy has arisen, and the question is, who shall have the negociating of it? This has produced already much canvassing in secret, relative to the plenipotentiary to be sent abroad on this important business.

"The character with which Mr. Deane returned from the court of France, and the reputation, it was apprehended, he would acquire from the treaties, and the fleet solicited for and obtained by him, together with the little attention (much too little for his interest or peace) which he paid those who formed this cabal, and who he knew had been secretly his enemies, set these men to move every engine in their power, to prevent his either receiving the approbation of Congress for what he had done, or having any opportunity to serve his Country further. Effectually to do this, every artifice was made use of to delay a decision on his affairs, and to spread, in the mean time, calumnious insinuations against him, among the people. Unjustly and ungratefully indeed he has been treated! But had he only suffered, if this had been all, we might have been happy. Many are the evils the publick have laboured under, in consequence of this; the parties and factions raised on his and Mr Lee's account, have retarded and put off matters of infinitely greater importance; and, in fact, brought us into our present disagreeable situation. It is certain that France does not wish a continuance of the war; Spain has long since been arming, and as early as in November last, formerly offered her mediation, and plainly declared, she could no longer remain an inactive spectator of the ruins of the commerce of France, if her mediation should be refused. France justly supposing that England would, on this, incline to peace, and apprehensive that application might be made to Congress, to treat separately, immediately sent to their Minister here, to apply to Congress, and to urge them (if they needed urging) to lose no time in coming to resolutions, on what terms they would treat, and to appoint a person, or persons, to repair to Europe with ample powers for that purpose; at the same time the strongest assurances were given of the friendship and assistance of France, and even of Spain, if their resolutions, as to the terms of a treaty of peace, were such as should be honourable and just.

"The Minister waited on Congress early in February, with a message and information, to this purpose; and, in a long interview with them, pressed on them despatch, in the most forcible terms. This was really the subject, which gave rise to the report of great and good news, with which the whole continent was for some time amused.

"England, on her part, rightly judging that Spain would not take an active part, until her mediation should be refused, and that she could not, without knowing the terms of America, have any grounds to go on, with certainty; and doubtless finding other means to amuse and delay Spain, determined to exert her whole force, during this interval, and try the fortune of another campaign, in which such events might arrive as might enable them to treat with more advantage on their side. They were further induced to this, by having the supplies cheerfully voted in the House of Commons, and having no continental war in Europe, they had no fear of losing any thing, and might gain much. In discussing what had been communicated and proposed by France to Congress, two objects are said to have been in view; the first, what the terms should be, and then who should be sent out charged with them. What and how many terms Congress have agreed upon, I know not; but though the Minister has been every week urging them to finish, they have, to this hour, delayed the giving him any answer. The difficulty arises from the New England delegates insisting, as I am informed, on making our right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland, &c. a *sine qua non*. They are, as is credibly whispered, joined in this, by some Gentlemen from the other extremity of these states, and who firmly stand by each other, as they doubtless mean mutually to serve and carry on each others purposes. Thus as far as I can learn, the matter rests at present; and thus have the people of these states been deceived with the hopes of peace, whilst, by these measures, they will be exposed to suffer all the extremities of the reverse.

"You will justly be surprised when I tell you, that our commissioners at Paris appear totally ignorant of what is doing in either France, Spain, or England; for it is impossible they should be informed, and never write one syllable about it.

"But what must be your surprise, when I assure you that Congress was informed, and that by two of their members, in writing, that the French Minister had expressly declared, and wrote, that he could place no confidence in Mr. Lee, for he feared, or suspected him, and those about him, what I say, must be your surprise, to find this party able, after this, to counteract a large majority of Congress, and prevent his recall! It is well known this Gentleman's former private Secretary was of a very suspicious character; that after going several times privately back and forth from Paris to London, he took up his residence in London, under the protection of the British Ministry; and that the man who succeeded him, as Mr. Lee's Secretary, was one *Ford*, a most infamous tory, and refugee parson, from London, whither he had fled from Virginia, to avoid the vengeance of his countrymen, and where he lived, like other refugees, until he went over to Paris, and entered on his Secretaryship, under Mr. Lee. You will hardly credit this, but they are facts, and have long since been well attested and laid before Congress. By this one instance, you will be able to judge of the strength of this minority, and to what lengths they will go in promoting private views, and supporting of their party, family connexions, and interest. Were I to give you all the instances which have come to my knowledge, of transactions of a similar complexion, and of the wretched deranged state of our finances, and other departments; and also of the trifling subjects which have repeatedly engaged Congress, for days and weeks together, during the last important six or eight months, I should fill a volume, and might, with great propriety, entitle it *The book of Lamentations*: But to lament is to no purpose; and unless different measures are pursued I dread the consequences.

"Governour Johnstone, you must remember, openly declared in Parliament, that he had made use (when in America) of other means than those of persuasion and argument, to effect the purposes of his commission. What those means were, the present times demonstrate; they already begin to have their dreadful effects. Anarchy is now labouring to rear her tattered but bloody standard, in this capital. In a word, unless this party and faction can be broke (for until it is, the same measures will be pursued) we shall be in danger at least of being ruined, and that suddenly, by ourselves.

"You will communicate the contents of this to whom you think proper; but I fear, at this time, that the publick at large should know even the truth in its full extent; and yet it is cruel to keep them in suspense and ignorance, whilst accumulated ruin is preparing to burst on them from every quarter.

"I will give you one instance with what industry this party, this select Phalanx, conduct their manœuvres: The night before it was expected the question on Mr Lee's recall was to be put, an express was sent off into Jersey, to call Dr. W———n, and Dr. S——r; Dr. W—— was alarmed at three o'clock in the morning, and set off instantly, to be in Congress before the question should be put; and Dr. S——, who lived more remote, followed the same day, each of them with as much expedition as if they had been flying before the enemy. They arrived in season, and by the paper sent you herewith, you will see how they voted. *O Tempora! O Mores!*"

CHARLESTOWN, JUNE 11.

WE cannot learn that there have been any movements of the British army, since our last. On Sunday afternoon some of their light troops ventured a few miles from their lines, and burnt the houses of Messrs. Thomas Farr, jun. Joseph Smith, and——Waring.

We hear that the enemy have lately completed a bridge of rafts and boats at Stono ferry, whereby they have an easy communication between their works on the main and the camp on John's island.

On Saturday about 30 sail of ships, brigs, schooners, and sloops, appeared off Stono, where they anchored. The Vigilant, Solebay and some armed vessels of inferiour force are said to be amongst them. Yesterday a ship supposed to be the Vigilant, with two or three other vessels were seen from town. The rest of the fleet is said to be at anchor on the South side of Keywah. There is no doubt of their being some of the vessels which lately arrived with stores and provisions in Savannah, and those that were lately in Broad river.

There have lately been some slight skirmishes between our horse and the enemy's, in which success has been uniformly in favour of the former.

WILLIAMSBURG, JULY 17.

Authentick intelligence received by his Excellency the Governour from South Carolina.

GENERAL Lincoln having received such intelligence of the intention, strength, and position of the enemy, as rendered it adviseable to attack them at Stono Ferry, which he accordingly did on the 20th instant about 7 in the morning, with great vigour; they were advantageously posted and covered by three strong redoubts, and a well constructed abbatis, supported by several pieces of artillery. The pickets having been driven in, the attack began on the right; which was instantly continued through the line. A large body of Highlanders sallied out on our left, but were soon driven with considerable slaughter into their redoubts. The action continued without intermission 56 minutes, when, as the General could not draw the enemy out of their lines (which were so strongly constructed, that our light field pieces could make no impression upon them) as the force of the enemy was much greater than had been represented, and as they had during the engagement, obtained a large reinforcement from John's Island, our troops were withdrawn from the lines, and all our artillery and wounded brought off. Our loss is not considerable, many of the wounded, are already on duty, and most of the rest (their wounds being slight) it is judged will soon recover. The enemy is supposed to be much greater, as the number of the dead were reckoned on the ground, and it was observed, that their field pieces were several times left without a man to work them; upon the whole, though we have not the wished for success, our people are convinced that they would have beaten the enemy if they had quitted their lines. It is probable from the enemy's sticking close to them, that they were of the same opinion. Our men are in high spirits, and wish for a fair trial by equal numbers in the open field.

The ship General Washington, from Brest, arrived at Hampton the beginning of this week; she sailed in company with a fleet of six French ships of the line; one 84, five 74, four frigates, four 20 gun ships, and sixty one transports, with ten thousand troops on board, bound to Martinique. She parted with the fleet on the 1st of June to the Westward of Madeira.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of this city, held at the town courthouse on Thurday last, to consider of the probable means of appreciating our paper currency, of aiding the publick credit, and averting the evils with which America is threatened, the Reverend Robert Andrews was unanimously elected Chairman, and Mr. John Beckley, clerk. The Chairman opened the meeting by informing his fellow citizens that they were called together at the instance of several respectable inhabitants, who, alarmed at the critical situation of publick affairs, thought it advisable to call into a union of councils and of action, the wisdom, virtue, and patriotism of every friend to his country. The meeting then proceeded to the business before them, and a committee was appointed to consider of the most effectual means to remedy the publick evils.

The meeting convened by adjournment of Thursday, and the committe appointed, reported a plan together with several resolutions on the subject matter referred to their consideration; also an address to the citizens of this commonwealth, respecting the same, which were all severally debated and unanimously agreed to. The late hour of the day at which this important business was completed, renders it impracticable for the printers to publish the proceedings in this week's gazette. By order of the meeting, hand bills containing a full date of their proceedings will be published on Monday, and the whole will appear in the next week's gazette.

DEATHS.] BARTHOLOMEW THOMPSON, formerly an inhabitant of Norfolk, taken by the enemy on board the Franklin, Captain Jeffries, and carried to New York, confined on board the prison ship, where he caught the jail fever, soon after his discharge he had a relapse of that cruel disorder (at Philadelphia, on his way to Virginia) which carried him off in the flower of his age. He was a very honest man, a good citizen, and much esteemed by all his acquaintance.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 16, 1779

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the publick, that he intends practicing PHYSICK and SURGERY in this city and its neighbourhood; those who please to employ him, may depend on the strictest attendance. He has brought with him from *Europe*, an assortment of medicine, and can depend on their being genuine.

ROBERT NICOLSON, Jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 9, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the copartnery of *Pasteur* and *Galt*, are desired to pay their respective balances to Mr. *John Rowsay* immediately, who is authorised to receive the same, those who fail in so doing, will have their accounts put into the hands of an attorney.

WANTED on loan till *January* next, SEVEN or TEN THOUSAND POUNDS, for which a premium will be given, besides lawful interest. Inquire of the printers.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, for ready money, on* Wednesday *the* 28*th instant, at the late dwelling house of Mr.* Robert Boyd, *deceased, in* Blandford,

THE personal estate of the said *Boyd*, consisting of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, stocks of HORSES, COWS, HOGGS, &c. by (2‡) THE EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD *on* Tuesday *the* 3*d of* August *next, at the plantation of the late Captain* Jasper Clayton *of* Gloucester *county, deceased, for ready money or loan office certificates.*

ALL his household and kitchen furniture, consisting of a variety of articles, among which are several good beds, tables, chairs, desks, looking-glasses, knives and forks, a large easy chair, large copper kettle, iron pots, and many other useful things too tedious to enumerate; also two riding chairs and harness All persons having demands against the said estate are desired to make them immediately known, and those who are indebted to the same to make payment to

(1) WILLIAM CLAYTON, Executor.

RICHMOND *July* 5, 1779.

THE directors appointed by the General Assembly to provide temporary buildings for the two Houses of Assembly, the Courts of Justice, several publick Boards, and a publick jail; give notice that they will meet at Mr. *Hogg*'s tavern, in the town of *Richmond*, the day after *Henrico* court, in next month, to agree with workmen for undertaking the said buildings. Bond with approved security will be required for the performance; one half of the money to be paid within one month of the time the work is let, the other when it is finished. A plan of the buildings shall be lodged in the hands of Mr. *Hogg* and of Mr. *Galt* in the said town, a week before.

HAVING received certain information of the marks, numbers, and weights of the several hogsheads of tobacco expressed in the notes which were last week advertised as having been lost by, or stolen from my negro. I think it necessary to publish a list thereof (as below) to prevent an innocent purchaser being imposed upon; and also as a caution to the inspectors not to deliver the tobacco to any person possessed of those notes.

At *Cedar-Point* warehouse, *Maryland*.

Marks.	No.	Nett.	Tare.
I B	193	917	107
A I	205	921	102
E W	206	999	100
I B	249	937	102
	231	922	111

At *Port-Tobacco* warehouse ditto.

I C	59	983	109
F C	440	967	102
W M	532	980	113
	425	900	116
I M	401	911	132
I P	408	979	103
I D	511	979	96
F C	437	912	105
W M	230	946	116
	30	967	115
	444	943	100
R R	484	965	103
	442	960	110
S L	306	940	112
H P	11	912	101
I L	464	977	105
	465	934	102

At *Lewellins* warehouse ditto.

R B	364	921	110
L C	179	973	105
	180	875	103

At *Nanjemoy* warehouse ditto.

Marks.	No.	Nett.	Tare.
P T	213	923	92
	122	902	94
W H	127	933	106
I R	216	941	98
I S	84	910	94

At *Chickamuxton* warehouse ditto.

I W	72	914	97
I G	128	908	101
R H	127	978	107
H R	155	946	133
	156	927	109
	157	919	125

At *Piles*'s warehouse ditto.

M D	186	930	107
W D	273	942	96
W T	262	924	94
W P	264	940	92
B H	216	948	110
I H	226	955	97
	227	928	100
	228	908	96
	229	941	100
	230	954	101
	231	953	92

☞ The reward of 100l. offered in the last weeks Gazette for delivering the above mentioned notes, will not now be paid, for such steps has been taken as to render them of no service to me; but I will still pay 50l. reward on conviction of the villian who stole them.

JOHN KING

COMMITTED to the the jail of *Charles City*, on *Saturday* the 10th instant *(July)* a negro man who says his name is *Prince*, and that he belongs to *Joseph Roper* of *Chesterfield* county; he is a small fellow and and appears to be about 50 years of age. The owner is desired to take him away and pay charges. (2‡) JOHN GREGORY.

THE subscriber lately from *France* intend keeping a dancing school in this city and at *King William* courthouse. He proposes to teach the minuet in the neatest and newest manner, and will do every thing in his power to satisfy the Gentlemen and Ladies who employ him. He also proposes to keep a fencing and *French* school at the above places. Those Gentlemen who choose to favour him with their custom, will leave their names with Captain *Laport* next door to Mrs. *Vobe*'s.

(1) JOHN K'DORE.

To be SOLD *on the first* Monday *in* August, *if fair, otherwise next fair day,*

MY house and lots at *Edenton*, consisting of a dwellinghouse (near the water) with three rooms above and threebelow, with a fine large kitchen, smokehouse, warehouse, stable, a wharf, pasture and garden; also the best part of the frame of a warehouse, almost finished, 80 by 20 feet, very commodious for a merchant, as the lighters can come to the yard to load and unload; also at the same time, a very fine brig, with new masts, sails, rigging, cables, anchors, water casks, three guns, &c. &c. ready fitted for sea, and is proved to be a fine sailer.

(1) BAJIEU LAPORTE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 5, 1779.

DURING my abſence from *Virginia*, *John Beckley*, Eſq; of this city, will receive all letters directed to me, and tranſact my law buſineſs in general. I propoſe to return to the courts.

(2‖) EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be ſold at publick vendue, on Thurſday *the* 5th *of* Auguſt *next, at* Iſle *of* Wight *courthouſe.*

THE ſalt pans and appurtenances belonging to the publick ſalt works in that county. Alſo at *Northumberland* courthouſe, on *Tueſday* the 10th of *Auguſt*, the ſalt pans and appurtenances belonging to the publick ſalt works. On *Thurſday* the 5th of *Auguſt* next, will be rented to the higheſt bidder, at *Glouceſter* courthouſe, the publick ſalt works, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the ſaid county, for the ſpace of 17 months; the rent to be paid in ſalt, to be delivered at the time agreed on that day. *By order of the Board of Trade,*

WILLIAM RUSSELL, Clerk.

To be ſold at publick vendue for ready money at Alexandria, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21ſt *of* July *next,*

THREE lots in the ſaid town lying on *Fairfax* and *Water* ſtreets in a publick part of the town, containing in front 26 feet, and in depth 123 feet each. Alſo on *Friday* the 23d of *July*, at *Colcheſter*, will be ſold in like manner, a neat well finiſhed ſtorehouſe, ſtable, *&c.* with the lots on which they ſtand, containing near half an acre, lying on the corner of two ſtreets, in a good ſituation for buſineſs, and ſuitable for farther improvements. The lot is now improved with graſs, and a good title will be made the purchaſers. (‖) JOHN MILLS.

To be RENTED *as can be agreed on, and entered upon next* December,

THE much frequented publick houſe in *Port Royal*, formerly kept by the ſubſcriber, and now by Mr. *William Buckner*; the whole contains two lots, or one acre of land, on which are a large two ſtory double houſe with fine dry cellars, a very commodious kitchen, a large ſtable, meathouſe, laundry, granary, a ſtone well, a very neat billiard table well fixed, *&c.* The whole is incloſed and ſubdivided into a good garden and neceſſary yards. For terms apply to Mr. *Robert Johnſton*, merchant in *Port Royal*. (5‖) ANN FOX.

ALBEMARLE, *June* 13, 1779.

LOST on the road to *Charlottesville*, the diſtance of 2½ miles from the barracks, a pair of brown leather ſaddle bags, in which was 2 ſhirts, 2 ſtocks, and 2 jackets marked W W, with 1 pair of mixed cotton and wool cloth breeches, a large ſum of money in different parcels, 6 continental loan office certificates of 1000 dollars each iſſued in the name of *Thomas Leiper*, and dated either in *January* or *February* laſt, 14 hhds. of tobacco on *Shockoes* warehouſe, inſpected in *April* and *May* 1777.

W K 43, 118, 1120. 44, 112, 1113. 45, 118, 1238. 46, 116, 1134. 47, 120, 1117. 48, 117, 1343. 49, 122, 1378. 50, 125, 1371. 58, 128, 1222. 59, 124, 1246. 60, 126, 1414. 61, 132, 1284. 62, 123, 1120. 63, 128, 1347.

Old Aſſembly money, 15 or 20l. the certificates, tobacco notes, old Aſſembly money, with the other papers, were in my pocket-book which was in my bags. I ſhall be much obliged to any perſon who will detect ſuch certificates, or tobacco notes which may be offered for ſale, and have the perſon offering them, carried before a magiſtrate and account in what manner he came by them. I will give a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the perſon who will give me ſuch intelligence ſo that I can recover my ſaddle bags with the contents, and the perſon bringing me the loan office certificates, tobacco notes, and my other papers (which can be of no conſequence, proper meaſures having been purſued to prevent payment of the certificates, and the delivery of the tobacco) ſhall be handſomely rewarded. (‖) WILLIAM WIATT.

☞ By application to Mr. *John Hawkins* at the barracks Mr. *Richard Harvey* at *Charlottesville*, Mr. *James Buchanan* at *Shockoes*, or to myſelf at *Fredericksburg* will receive the above reward. W. W.

PETERSBURG, *June* 28, 1779.

WE have this day entered into partnerſhip, and propoſe carrying on the practice of phyſick and ſurgery to as great extent as we poſſibly can. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour us with their buſineſs, may rely on being ſerved with the utmoſt attention.

(2‖) ISAAC HALL.
JOHN SHORE, Jun.

FREDERICKSBURG, *June* 28, 1779.

MR. *Iſaac Foſter*, ſhipwright of *Glouceſter* county, having (ſome conſiderable time ſince) contracted with the ſubſcribers for a brig he has upon the ſtocks, which he fails to deliver agreeable to contract, and has received materials and money to a conſiderable amount. Theſe are therefore to forewarn any perſon from purchaſing the ſaid brig, as no good title can be given by the ſaid *Iſaac Foſter*, and an innocent purchaſer ſubject himſelf to difficulties.

(4‖) JOHN RICHARDS.
HALL & HORNER.

FOR SALE,

LYING on both ſides of *Licking* river, in the county of *Fauquier*, 30 miles from *Fredericksburg*, and about 26 from *Dumfries*, a tract of land containing 2360 acres, of which (by computation) between 3 and 400 are low grounds; there are 160,000 corn and as many tobacco hills now in crop, beſides fields of ſmall grain, and for paſture; ſo that 20 hands may be put on the plantations to advantage. Twenty five acres of the low grounds are in timothy and clover; this land is well adapted to all kinds of crops which the climate will admit of. There are 5 good tobacco houſes, and (one indifferent one) a dwelling houſe, with 4 rooms; an overſeer's houſe, negro quarters, near 80,000 bricks burnt, and a conſiderable quantity of timber in place for carrying on a tolerable large building. The land will be ſhewn by *William Morgan*, living on the premiſes, and terms known by applying to

(tf) HUGH NELSON.

YORK TOWN, *June* 28, 1779.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 15, 1779.

I WILL give great wages for GUN STOCKERS, and BLACKSMITHS, that are good workmen.

(tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 30, 1779.

WHEREAS, I was plundered of my books and papers, in the late invaſion by the enemy; I take this method of requeſting the favour of thoſe with whom I had open accounts to apply immediately, while the tranſactions are freſh in mind, and the particulars eaſily aſcertained, and have them ſettled, and thoſe to whom balances are due, ſhall immediately receive payment, and thoſe indebted will (it is expected) make payment. I alſo earneſtly requeſt the favour of thoſe who have demands againſt *Hogg* and *Rowland* yet unpaid, to call on me for payment, and thoſe indebted, to make payment immediately to

(‖) ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

To be RENTED, *and entered upon in the fall,*

THE glebe houſe of *Lunenburg* pariſh in *Richmond* county, with proper offices, *&c.* and garden in good repair with or without 400 acres of good foreſt land. It is a remarkable healthy ſituation, in a genteel neighbourhood, within 2 miles of the church, courthouſe, and mill, and very ſuitable for a ſmall family. For terms apply to the rector of the ſaid pariſh, who lives near the premiſes. (‖)

COMMITTED to the jail of *King* & *Queen* county, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro man named REUBIN, who ſays he belongs to Col. *John Skinker* of *Fredericksburg*, and has been run away about three weeks; the owner is deſired to take him away and pay charges to

(2‖) CHRISTOPHER HARWOOD, Jailer.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR taking up and delivering to Captain *Samuel Davis*, or the ſubſcriber in *Portſmouth*, a ſmall bright bay horſe, 7 years old, 14 hands high, with a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a blotch on his near ſhoulder, which appears like a brand, but was occaſioned by a chair harneſs, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a remarkable riſing on the right ſhoulder, which appears like the ſwelling of a fiſtula, has been lately foundered and gravelled, which laſt appears plainly by his fore hoofs, branded on the near buttock W and H, rather blotched, one of them very near the hip joint, has a ſmall ring of white hairs juſt above the hoof of his right hind foot, and a ſmall tuft of white hairs in the paſtern of the other, paces remarkable well and eaſy, ſtands well upon his legs, and is very handſome when fat.

(3) MALCOLM HART.

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, on the night of the 6th inſtant (*June*) a ſorrel mare, near 14 hands high, 6 years old, one of her hind legs white above the footlock, a blaze in her face, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, paces pretty well, and branded on her near buttock T, at the bottom of which is a white ſpot. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive 30 dollars reward, and if brought upwards of 50 miles, I will give a dollar per mile. JOHN SAUNDERS.

☞ Since writing the above, I have good reaſon to ſuſpect that my mare was carried off by a man who called himſelf *Grayſon*, and was about 6 feet high, had on a light coloured coat, black breeches, and a large pair of boots. He formerly lived about *Richmond* or *Oſborne's*: It is hoped if any perſon has bought, or ſwapped for the ſaid mare they will be kind enough to let me know; and if the thief be convicted and brought to juſtice, I will give a reward of FIFTY POUNDS. J. S.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN out of my paſture on the night of the 19th of *March* laſt, a light ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, 4 years old, docked but not branded, has a blaze face, remarkable full forehead, flaxen mane and tail, her mane hangs the near ſide, ſome ſcars on her back, one on the right ſide about the point of a ſaddle when on, a feather on the hind part of her thighs, paces very fine, has fine life, and has a good carriage, whoever delivers the ſaid mare to me in *Powhatan* county and convicts the thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or one hundred dollars on delivery of the mare, and if brought more than 50 miles all reaſonable expenſes paid by

(‖) ANTHONY MARTIN.

FALMOUTH, *June* 30, 1779.

STOLEN or STRAYED ſome time in *April* laſt, a bright ſorrel horſe, 5 years old this ſummer, about 14 hands and an inch high, is above one half blooded, ſlender and delicately formed, has a ſtar in his forehead, a hanging mane and long ſwitch tail, not branded that I remember, is very gentle, paces a little, trots hard, and gallops extremely well; I believe he was bred in *King William* county, and if ſtrayed, will probably have made that way. I will give one hundred and fifty dollars for delivering him to me at this place, or half that ſum to any perſon who will inform me where he is, ſo that I get him.

(‖) ANDREW BUCHANAN.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Mrs. *Cowne's*, *Allen* creek plantation, in *Hanover* county, about the 15th of *May* laſt, a cheſnut ſorrel mare very heavy with foal, about 4 feet 6 inches high, 7 years old, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, long mane and ſwitch tail, no brand; I expect ſhe has foaled by this time. I will give 20 dollars to any perſon who will deliver the mare to *William Row*, overſeer at the ſaid plantation, or on conviction of the thief, if ſtolen, fifteen dollars reward.

(‖) AUGUSTINE COWNE.

TAKEN up, in *James city* county, near *Williamſburg*, a ſmall bay horſe, 9 or 10 years old, about 13 hands 3 inches high, has a buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, and ſome ſaddle ſpots no brand perceivable, paces, trots, and gallops well. Alſo a ſmall bay horſe, 13 hands 2 inches high, 9 or 10 years old, with a buſhy mane and ſwitch tail, trots and gallops well, a ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral white ſpots about him, and branded on the near buttock S.

WILLIAM COLE, Jun.